CONGRESS.

Civil Service Reform On Its Constitutionality.

THE SIX NOBLE JAPS AND WEST POINT.

The Coinage Bill in the House-New Members Admitted.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1872. The VICE PRESIDENT appointed the following spedal committee to investigate the charges against cenator Clayton:—Messrs. Wright, Morrill (Mc.)

Mr. CONKLING. (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petiion for the Ladies' Union Relief Association, asking that provision be made for burying at the public honorably discharged soldiers dying in pov-

cost honorably discharged soldiers dying in poverty. Also a petition of cutizens of New York, praying that bounties and lands be given to classes of soldiers and seamen equally mentorious with those who have received them, but for whom no provision has been made.

Mr. CAMERON, (rep., of Pa., from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to admit six Japanese youths to be selected by the government of Japan to the Military Academy at West Point without expense to the United States, and asked its immediate consideration.

military Academy at West Point without expense to the United States, and asked its immediate consideration.

Mr. Thurman, (dem.) of Ohio, thought the bill unwise. The West Point Academy, he said, was not a pay school. No citizen of this country could send his son to their Academy, by merely agreeing to pay his expenses, and he saw no reason why foreigners or a foreign government should have the privilege.

Mr. Cameron remarked that the government of Japan had requested this as a special favor from our government, and he thought it would be not only courteous but politic to great it. Besides, a precedent had been set by the admission of Japanese cadets to the Naval Academy at Annapolis.

Mr. Morron, (rep.) of Ind., thought it would be sound policy for the government of the United States to comply with the request of the Japanese government, and that there would be no obligation to follow the precedent in other cases. If France, or Great Britain, or Russia should make a similar request, we would not be bound to grant it, because, our relations with those nations are entirely different from our relations with Japan. The Japanese write the section of the morid. They had recently gent a system, and had employed clitzens of this country to superintend to some extent their ows financial system, and had employed clitzens of this country to study and adopt our civilization. He thought, therefore, in view of the present attitude of the Japanese and the desirableness of cultivating friendly relations with them, that it would be wise and in no way dangerous to admit these youths to west Point.

Mr. Thurman said that if the Japanese wished to

est Point. Mr. Thurman said that if the Japanese wished to

riendly relations with them, that it would be wise and in no way dangerous to admit these youths to Wast Point.

Mr. Thurman said that if the Japanese wished to study our literature or our institutions the schools and colleges of the country were open to thom on the ordinary terms, and therefore he saw no necessity for turning West Point Academy into a pay school for their benedit.

Mr. Sumner, (rep.) of Mass., thought this an exceptional case, and that a compliance with the request of the Japanese government need not be regarded as a precedent.

Mr. Oole, (rep.) of Cal., thought it important to do all in our power to cultivate irrendly relations with the Japanese. Already there were 300 of their young men in this country for the purpose of study, while some two hundred and thirty-five had gone to Ruropean countries with the same view. This showed that they were carnest in the desire to get into communication with our civilization, and this being an exceptional case it seemed to him right to grant the request of the Japanese government.

Mr. Thurman denied that this was an exceptional case. He saw no better reason why the favor should be granted to six Japanese than to the same number of chinese, Perrurans, Boirvians or Chilians. It was, of course, wise for us to cultivate friendly relations with Japan and all other nations, but it did not follow that we must, therefore, turn our National Academy into a general school to teach foreigners the art of war. There were thousands of American parents who would be glad to pay the cost of educating their sons at the National Academy as soldiers of the republic, and while these were excluded he was not in favor of opening it to foreign youth, who had no intention to become citizens, and who, in case of a war with their country, would be bound to use the knowlege and skill acquired here against this country. He had aways been friendly to West Point, but he did not believe that the people would see it turned into a pay school for loreign youth, who had no intention to be p

over.

Mr. Logan, (rep.) of llh, offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Interior to inform the Senate whether the railway from the mouth of the Ohio River to Mobile has been constructed as contemplated by the act of 1850, donating public lands to facilitate its construction, and if not what steps have been taken to complete it.

plete it. Mr. CARPENTER offered the following joint reso-

interior olders as they may think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law or in the heads of departments; therefore Resolved, That any law or regulation which is designed to relieve the President, and in the cases pertaining to them, the courts of law or heads of departments of the full responsibility of such nominations or appointments is in violation of the constitution.

Mr. Carrentes—I give notice that I intend to call this up at an early day for the purpose of submitting "50me remarks on the latest political celusion, called "Civil Service Reform," which proposes to transfer the paironage of the government from the officers upon whom the constitution confers it, and give it to a board of schoolmasters sitting in Washington. Laid over,

Billis were introduced and referred as follows:—By Mr. Pomeroy, (rep.) of Kansas—To secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public lands.

By Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Kansas—To secure desertion and elevate the condition of the rauk and file of the army.

By Mr. Davis, (dem.) of W. Va.—To incorporate the Grand International Division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

By Mr. NE—To amend the act authorizing protection to citizens of the United States who may discover deposits of guano.

By Mr. Cameron—Authorizing the admission of six Japaness youths to the Military Academy.

Hills were passed as follows:—

To prohibit the reterition of soldiers' discharges by claim agents and autorneys.

To authorize the discontinuance of certain grades in the military service, namely—Company artificer and wagoner and quartermaster sergeant, and also extra lieutenants, as fast as vacancies occur in that grade.

House bill, donating condemned cannon for a soldiers' monument at Pittsfield, Mass:

At two P. M. the Sonate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Washington, Jan. 10, 1872. Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., presented a petition of 866 citizens of New York city against land grants to

The House resumed the consideration of the bill reported yesterday, revising the laws relative to the Mints, Assay Offices and coinage of the United

reported yesterday, revising the laws relative to the Mints, Assay Offices and coinage of the United States.

Mr. Kelley, (rep.) of Pa., who reported the bill, made additional explanations in regard to it.

Mr. Wood, (dem.) of N. Y., alluding to the position taken yesterday by Mr. Dawes against the increase of official sataries, said that the people were more an xious in regard to the integrity and ability of officials than in regard to their compensation. It was an encouraging sign of the times that public attention was now called to that subject. The report of the Committee on the Civil service Reform contained the astounding statement that, according to the calculation of those who had made a careful study of all the facts, one-fourth of the revenues of the United States were annually lost in the collection. He did not believe that official honesty or dishonesty was confined to either political party; but he thought it auspicious that the people had at last determined to hold the government to the strictest responsibility and accountability. If the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Dawes), instead of bringing up a discussion as to the sataries of officials, would devote his ability and attended to the sataries of officials, would devote his ability and attended to the sataries of officials, would devote his ability and attended to the sataries of officials, would exceed the democratic party, which had commenced reform in the city of New York, weeding out the corrupt elements in that party.

Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass., declined to follow Mr.

the Legislature. (Laughter on the republican side.)
Ar. Wood relorted that if all the thieves in the
republican party wore to be sent to the State
Prison there were not State prisons enough in the
country to hold one-hundrodth part of them.
(Laughter on the democratic side.)
Mr. Burchard, (rep.) of ill., moved to reduce the
salary of the Director of the Mint from \$6,500 to

salary of the Director of the min from possess, 500. Agreed to.

Mr. Pawes moved to restrict travelling expenses to be allowed to the Director to those actually incurred in visiting the different mints and assay offices, to be paid only on vouchers verified on oath.

Mr. Garrish, tep., of Onto, moved to reduce the salaries of Suberintendents at Philadelphia and San Francisco from \$5,000 to \$4,000.

Mr. Kelley Opposed and argued against the amendment.

Mr. Townsend, (dem.) of N. Y., concemned the waste of public time in discussing a bill about the salaries of Mint Officers, while the great commercial interests of the country were languishing and decaying, and while, it things went on so, there would be no money to pay the officers. If a vote were taken throughout the country he had no doubt that it would be in flavor of members of Congress returning to their private avocations at home. He moved to strike out the enacing clause of the bill, so that the House might proceed to the needed legislation. (Laughter.)

On a vote by teliers the motion was sustained—50 to 62.

Mr. Dickey, (rep.) of Pa., called for the yeas and nays, and the result of the vote on that was the rejection of the motion—yeas 77, nays 100.

Mr. Garfield appealed to Mr. Kelley to consent to have the bill recommitted, so that the subject of salaries might be more fully understood.

Mr. Khilley said he would not object ultimately to the recommitment of the bill; but, in the meantime, he would endeavor to persuade the gentleman that in the matter of salaries those proposed with the bill were moderate and proper. He argued on that point considerably in detail. He was informed by the Treasurer that the utmost increase of the cost which the bill would involve was \$6,700, and for that the workings of the Mint would be made systematic and efficient. In conclusion he moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Coinage.

Mr. McCormick, (dem.) of Mo., moved as an amendment that the bill be recommitted with instructions to report a bill that shall create no new bursan or officer nor increase any substantial and copper coin redeemed by the Mint shall be recoined as far as it can be used for such purpose.

Mr. McCormick expressed his belief that the amendment that in the purchase of nickel and copper coin redeemed by th

being rejected—yeas 80, nays 94.

A TEXAN MEMBER.

The House then took up the contested election case from the Third district of Texus, the report of the Committee on Elections being that W. T. Clarke had the prima fact right to the seat, and should be sworn in without prejudice to any contestant, and the minority report being that B. C. Geddings is entitled to the seat. The question turns on the interpretation to be given to the certificate of the Governor, who, while certifying that Clarke was duly elected, adds that in his opinion the numerous irregularities and instances of fraud and violence during the election would rather warrant a new election than the giving of a certificate to either party.

party.

Mr. Hoar, (rep.) of Mass., who made the report from the Committee of Elections, proceeded to argue the matter in its support.

Mr. Farswort, (rep.) of Ill., moved to recommit the whole case to the committee to be decided on

Mr. Farnsworth, (rep.) of the, invocation the whole case to the committee to be decided on its merits.

After several speeches for and against the report of the committee, Mr. Farnsworth's motion was rejected—yeas 81, nays 101, only five republicans voting "aye," namely, Messrs, Beatty, Bingham, Farnsworth, Garheld and Hay.

The resolution for the admission of Mr. Clarke was adopted—yeas, 102; nays, 79—and Mr. Clarke presented himself and was sworn in as a member.

Mr. Sargent was also sworn as Representative from California. from California.
The House then, at five o'clock, adjourned.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court Martial of Commander Alexander H.

Semmes. WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1872. The Navy Department publishes in general orders the findings of the court martial convened on the 21st of October last for the trial of Commander Alexander H. Semmes, of the steamship Ports mouth, which recently arrived at New York, on

mouth, which recently arrived at New York, on these charges:—

First—inflicting cruel and unlawful punishment on persons under his command.

Second—Abuse of his official power.

Third—Oppressive and inhuman conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentiemal.

Of each and all these charges he was found guilty, and the court sentenced him to be suspended from duty and rank for three years, and to be reprimanded in a general order by the Secretary of the Navy.

In pronouncing the reprimend the secretary says:—
Commander Semmes has been found guilty by a

court composed of his brother officers of permitting and inficting punishments unauthorized and ilegal, and in some instances cruel; and he stands belove the department, and the service, and before the department of missing the legal rights and immunities of the men made dependent upon him for the enjoyment of those rights and for common justice, and of punishing them in direct violation of the provisions of the law by which alone he was authorized to inflict any punishment whatever. Such action cannot be justified by any conditions, and will not be tolerated under any circumstances, and the sentence of the Court in this case must be sustained, not only as a punishment to Commander Semmes, but in the hope that it may operate as a warning to all who, entrusted, like him, with authority, are, like him, found to be unmindral or reckless of the rights of those who are placed under them, and to give an assurance to the service and to the country that every such instance, when clearly established, will be severely punished. The service must understand and appreciate the fact that the navy exists and is maintained by law alone; that its officers are superior in authority to the enlisted men only because the law has so elevated them, and that it is the interest of all officers, as well as their duty, to adhere with sorupulous fidelity to the laws enacted for their guidance. The Court dealt very leniently with Commander Semmes, led thereto perhaps by the conviction that a brave and zealous officer has been misled by wrong traditions and false ideas of discipline. Had it pronounced a much severer sentence, the department would not have failed to approve it. It only remains for it to declare that the finding and sentenc

The Canaudaigua to Go luto Commission

To-Morrow.

While the new screw of the United States steame While the new screw of the United States steamer Canandaigua will not be completely put in before Saturday the ship will go into commission at ten o'clock to-morrow morning. The following officers have reported for duty:—

Captain—Egbert Thompson.

Lieutenant Commanders—E. D. Merriman, Stephen A. McCarty and H. C. Nields.

Lieutenants—L. E. Lewis and W. P. Randall.

Masters—A. Marix and wille Swift.

Ensign—L. E. Bixler.

Midshipmen—Wight, Sanderson, Marshall and Hannis.

Surgeon—Henry M. Wells.

Assistant Surgeon—Henry Stewart.

Chief Engineer—George S. Bright.

Boatswain—J. W. Simmons.

Gunner—J. W. Bogart.

Carpenter—Thomas McGlone.

It was originally supposed that the Canandaigua was destined for China, but Rear Admiral Smith has received orders to despatch her to the Mediterranean, in place of the Richmond, recently returned to the Philadelphia yard.

Naval Orders. Lieutenant John J. Hunter is ordered to torpedo Lieutenant John J. Hunter is ordered to torpedo duty; Passed Assistant Surgeon William J. Simon to the Navai Hospital at Norfolk; Assistant Paymaster E. E. Lewis to duty in the Philadelphia Navy Yard; Second Assistant Engineer J. A. B. Smith to the Navai Station at League Island.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. B. Parker is detatched from the Navai Hospital at Chelsea and ordered to the Navai Hospital at New York; Passed Assistant Surgeon W. S. Bowen, from the Navai Hospital at Norfolk and ordered to the Worcester; Assistant Surgeon William M. Nickerson, from the Navai Hospital at Philadelphia and ordered to the Navai Hospital at New York.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10, 1872. Major Charles M. Terrell is assigned to duty as Chief Paymaster of the Department of the Platte.
Major James W. Nichols is relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota, and will be assigned to duty in the Department of Texas.
Second Lieutenant W. S. Chaplin, Fifth artillery, her resident.

ch had commenced reform in the city of New & weeding out the corrupt elements in that it.

As resigned.

On recommendation of the Attorney General Major Lowis Merrill, Seventh cavarry, will repair to that city to confer with the officers of the Department of Justice. Major Merrill is now stationed at Yorkville, R. C.

Yorkville, R. C.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

NEW YORK.

The bill providing for the payment of bonds of New York city falling due this month was passed. Mr. J. Wood rose to a question of privilege and proceeded to defend himself against charges re-

on the par necessary for me so have the article read, for I have no doubt that its contents will be rancembered by every Senator in the chamber. It purports to be based in a letter written from Livingston county by a person who, in the article in cuestion, is called my "neighbor." I will only say of that telter that it is a tissue of misrepresentations from beginning to end. The particular matter which I am called upon to explain is the feet that there were certain deposits made in my name in the lowling Green Bank, in the city of New York, one of \$10,000 and another of \$5,000, and that those deposits followed the passage of certain acts of the Legislature. It is a little difficult for me to see, Mr. President, what connection there is between the two ovents.

sage of certain acts of the Legislature. It is a little difficult for me to see, Mr. President, what connection there is between the two events.

The writer of the article in question says that an explanation is necessary, because there were rumors in circulation that the acts of the Legislature referred to, to wit, the New York Charler and the New York Tax Lery, were promped by corrupt means. Now, Mr. President, it seems to me that the New York Tribune and the thousand and one papers which have taken up what it said and relierated it, ought to have referred to my official record to see whether there was returned to my official record to see whether there was the same that the same that it had not or done in the work of the same that was not approved by my constituents, by the greater that was not approved by my constituents, by the greater that the same to the proper committee, it was the same to the proper committee in the same to the same that the same to the proper committee. It was the same to the proper committee the republicans should endeavor to prevent the passage of any charter or unite with the same that it we would support this

it was right and proper in user:

publican Senators, with a single exception—I voted for this
bill.

These were the inducements, and I submit that they were
perfectly proper, and that there was no ground for suspecting that, any republican Senator so voting did so from a
corrupt motive. It looked as though they acted in accordance with the general republican sentiment of the city of
New York, as well as the most respectable portion of the
demogratic party—the men of wealth, of standing, of reduct
tion. So much for the bill containing the New York charter.

Now, so far as the Tax Levy was concerned, it came to us
from the Assembly. Its objectionable features, as supposed, were weeded out. I had been trying during the entire session of the Senate to get a bill introduced repealing
that part of the Tax Levy of 1867 which appropriated a certain
amount of money, equal to the amount of excise money or
lected in the city of New York, for the benest of certain
schools which were known all over the State as sectoriar
schools. chools which were known as the chools.

I had introduced such a bill, and had attempted from time to get the Committee on Municipal Affairs, to which i was referred, to report it. I had so far failed, and when it Tax Levy came up, as it was on a Tax Levy that the riginal provision was passed, an amendment was introduced in the control of the control

this Tax Levy came up, as it was on a Tax Levy that the original provision was passed, an amendment was introduced repealing the provision referred to. I thought that the only way in which we could attain our object was to vote for this bill. It seemed to me that it was the only way in which we could meet the wishes of the thousands of petitions which had been sent to us from every part of the State praying for a repeal of that isw.

The democratic Senators consented to the repeal, providing it should take effect at a future day. It I remember right they fixed the lat of the October following. Of course we objected to the provision and voted against it; but believing that there was nothing wrong or improper in the Tax Levy, that the objectionable features which it contained as received from the House had been taken out, with other of my republican associates I voted for the Tax Levy, It seemed to me that this was the only way to secure the repeal of the obmitted that the content of the object of the thing of the repeal of the content and the secure of the repeal of the content that the country was to secure the repeal of the content to a say that, until the discovery of my constituents, for, from the first caucus in the towns to the last convention, I was renominated by acclamation. Now, Mr. President, is it necessary for me to say, as I do say and affirm in the presence of my jestisative associates, with the full knowledge of my responsibility, that at no time and on no occasion has any collect a to 7 yets of mine and on no occasion has any collect a to 7 yets of mue ben controlled or affected by any improper fixed my for the say may more even controlled or affected by any improper fixed point in the presence of the submit that the proof of this is found in the record itself, and the history connected with it. But, according to the Tribune, the bank account needs explanation. It is an unusual thing, Mr. President, for the bank accounts of private individuals to be published, there might be some things that wou

round on to move that would seem strangs.

matters of private business with which the pubconcern. Even our internal revenue law is ob-

Green Bank, and the items of it scattered over the country through the newspapers; and it is said that, at the time I made the deposit, I had not the money or the means to raise the money, and, therefore, it was obtained corrupty—or, at the said that, it requires explanation.

Mr. President, Dropose to make that explanation. I propose to make such an explanation as will be astifactory to my friends and contains of the said that it requires explanation. The proper place to the said that are contained to the said that are said the said that are contained to the said that are said the said that are said the said that are contained to the said the said that are said the said that are contained to the said th

Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 10, 1872.

BILLS INTRODUCED. By Mr. JUDD-For the establishment of a free 11brary system throughout the State similar to that prevailing in Massachusetts, allowing each town, prevailing in Massachusetts, anowing each total, city and village to appropriate the first year \$1 percapita of population, and afterwards fifty cents, for a free library.

Mr. MACKAY introduced a bill to provide for a mr. MACKAY introduced a bill to provide for a mr. of propose and frame amendments to

Mr. MACKAY introduced a bill to provide for a convention to propose and frame amendments to the charter of the city of New York.

SECTION I provides that electors of Assembly districts may elect delegates to the convention.

SEC. 2.—The election to take place on Tuesday, the —day of —, 1872. A registry is provided for, to be used at such special election, the same as used in November, 1871, except where the inspectors are informed by the oath of an elector that the person young at said election was not a voter. This section makes detailed provision for a registry. SEC. 8. The vote shall be by ballot, and shall be counted and canvassed as follows:—

First—The voter may put on the ballot the names of three persons to be delegates to the convention, and each ballot shall be counted as one vote for each person named.

Second—He may put on the ballot the name of one person twice and the name of another once, in which case his ballot shall be counted as two votes for the person so named and one for the other.

Third—He also may put on the ballot the name of the same person three times, in which case it shall be counted as the person three times, in which case it shall be counted three times.

one for the other.

Third—He also may put on the ballot the name of the same person three times, in which case it shall be counted three times.

Fourth—The three persons receiving the nighest number of votes shall be elected delegates, provided that each of them received at and election a number of votes equal to one-fifth of the whole number of electors who voted in the district for delegates, and such Assembly district shall be represented in the convention only by such person or persons receiving such number of votes. Provision is also made for the return of votes in the usual manner.

Section 5 applies to regulations of general elections as to the canvass of returns, the canvassers to meet on Thursday following the day of election, and the result shall be declared by the Saturday succeeding.

SEC. 6—The Convention shall meet on Tucsday, the—day of—, and shall be judge of the qualification of its own members. Provision is made for the organization of the convention and gives it the powers of the Common Council of the city of New York. All municipal officers shall furnish, in writing, reports of returns or other information in their possession on call. The members of the Convention shall, on or before the —day of ——1873, report its action to the Legislature.

SEC. 7—the Commissioners of Public Works are required.

bank not be allowed to the control of the control o

tions of the election laws and to the same offence in this election.

The bill was ordered to be printed.

By Mr. BENNETT—Authorizing the South Side Railroad Company of Long Island to lay side tracks, purchase and improve other roads and to use steam dummies.

By Mr. HOUGHTON—Providing for the construction of a pneumatic tube railway in New York, being supplementary to the existing charter.

By Mr. TWOMBLY—To reduce the capital stock of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. Also for the relief of the heirs of Daulel Early, deceased.

By Mr. PELL.—Amending the jury act of New York.

By Mr. WHITEBOK—Amending the act incorporating Canal, Lake and River Navigation Company.
By Mr. Judp—For the relief of the heirs of Louis Flayner and another, deceased allens.
By Mr. Loughhan—Providing for the election of Railroad Commissioners in Ulster county.
By Mr. Wcodward—Amending the Railroad act fixing the gauge of railroads.
By Mr. Barrau—Amending the act authorizing the New York and Connecticut Railroad Company to extend their tracks.
By Mr. E. E. Brown—Incorporating the Cayuga County Savings Bank.
BESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Firlibs—Directing the Railroad Committee to inquire what legislation is necessary to compel the Hudson River Railroad Company to furnish better passenger accommodations on the road by

better passenger accommodations on the road between Yonkers and New York; also as to the depots. Adopted.

Mr. Flamers called up his resolution calling for an investigation of the charges aga not the District Attorney's office in New York. He sa'd that this was a very important matter; that it was charged that many thousands of indictments were pigeonholed in that office and never brought to trial. He also pointed out other irregularities, and called attention to the fact that the office is considered aufficiently efficient to do all the business in it. He also attributed much of the present condition of the affairs in New York to neglect of duty in this office. Indeed, the immense frauds could not have taken place if this office had been properly administered.

office. Indeed, the immense frauds could not have taken place if this office had been properly administered.

Mr. Alvord would move as an amendment that the Judiciary Committee make this investigation instead of a special committee. Experience has shown that special committees are very expensive and never perform their work so satisfactorily.

Mr. Flankirk opposed the amendment, on the ground that the Judiciary Committee could not, with its other duties, do justice to this matter.

Mr. Jacobs referred to the fact that in 1858 a large number of special committees were appointed, went to New York and were severely oriticised throughout the State. He had full confidence in the Judiciary Committee and believed that committee would be able to fully investigate this subject.

Mr. Hawkins appreciated the importance of this proposition and believed that muon of the cerruption in New York was caused by neglect of diffy in this office. He thought there would have to be a special committee appointed to investigate this fact he moved to lay the original resolution and amendment on the table, and at a future day have a large committee to investigate at future day have a large committee to investigate all the matters of traud and corruption in New York.

The motion to lay on the table was lost—yeas, 13; nays, 99.

The question was then on Mr. Alvord's motion to send it to the Judiciary Committee, which was carred.

Mr. Jacobs moved that the investigation be made without expense to the State, except by service of legal process- That had been the practice these last two years.

Mr. Alvord took occasion to state that, as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, he would not in any case, consent to any extraordinary expenses being incurred for matters of this kind.

Mr. Nies thought that the Judiciary Committee would be unable to make a thorough investigation.

Mr. Alvord, after reciting the law against incuring extra excenses.

action of the committee and prevent and investigation.

Mr. Alvord, after reciting the law against incurring extra expenses, moved to lay the whole subject on the table for the present, which was lost-yeas, 14; nays, 8%.

The question was then on Mr. Jacobs' motion relative to the expense.

Mr. Alvord said he had grave doubts in the face of the statute he had cited whether the expenses of this committee could be paid.

Mr. Jacobs' motion was carried—yeas, 90; nays, 12.

Mr. Jacobs' motion was carried—yeas, 80; nays, 12.

The resolution, as amended, was then adopted. Mr. Wombly introduced a bill repeating the law extending the terms of the old Board of Aldermen of New York.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

The bill providing for the Dayment of certain bonds of the city of New York, failing due in the mouth of January, was received from the Senate, and, on motion of Mr. Alvord, was put on its final passage.

and, on motion of Mr. ALVORD, was put on its final passage.

Mr. Tilden sustained the motion and stated the object of the bill, saying it was stripped of all that could possibly be objectionable. He therefore asked unanimous consent that it be passed at once.

Messrs. Twomely and Niles also stated the necessity for the immediate passage of the bill.

Mr. Figlibs was in favor of the bill, but thought provision should be made for the payment of the saiaries of poor men, to whom they had been due for five months.

Mr. Alvord said that matter was already under consideration in the Senate.

The bill was then road and passed, and the House adjourned.

The bill, which has passed both Houses, authorizes the raising of \$6,503,000.

NEW JERSEY.

Increase of the Governor's Salary-Walting for the Inauguration.

The bill increasing the salary of the Governor from \$5,000 to \$5,000 passed both Houses and was signed by the Governor yesterday. It will take

effect on the 16th last.

Mr. Hewett introduced resolutions asking Con-Mr. Hewett introduced resolutions asking Congress to grant an appropriation for the removal of obstructions in the Delaware River.

Two railroad bills were introduced. The session promises to be lively for the railroad corporations. The limit for the introduction of private bills was fixed for the 19th of February.

The committee appointed for making arrangements for the inauguration of Governor Parker is constantly in session. As it is generally understood that no business of importance will be transacted previous to the inauguration both houses adjourned till Friday, when the presiding officers will again formally declare an adjournment till Monday.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A Move in the Seunte to Secure the Rights

BOSTON, Jan. 10, 1872. In the Massachusetts Sonate to-day an order was adopted that the Committee on Railways be re-quested to inquire into the expediency of providing by law that passengers in railway cars shall be ex-empt from liability to pay fares in the same until they are provided with seats.

MARYLAND.

Inauguration of Governor Whyte-A Short Speech and No Message.
Annapolis, Jan. 10, 1872.

Hon. Wm. Pinkney Whyte was inaugurated Governor of the State of Maryland in this city, at two o'clock to-day. About that hour the members of Mr. Henry Snyder took his position as President of that body, and chairs were placed on either side of him for the accommodation of the gentlemen who were to assist in the ceremony of the manuguration. A few afterwards the Sergeant-at-Arms an nounced the Speaker and House of Delegates of the State of Maryland, and that body entered the

nounced the Speaker and House of Delegates of the State of Maryland, and that body entered the Chamber and took seats. The Judges of the Court of Appeals were ranged in chairs in front of the Clerk's desk. The committee appointed by the Legislature, consisting of four from each branch, then retired and escorted Mr. Whyte to the Chamber, where he was received by the President of the Senate, and introduced to the audience by the Hon. Oden Bowie, the retiring Governor.

Mr. Whyte is a tail, spare man with very striking and handsome features. His head is slightly baid and he wears no beard except a steel-gray mustache. His eyes are very dark and piercing and his manner and delivery very captivating.

When introduced by Governor Bowie he stepped to the front of the stand and said that, in accordance with the constitution, he was present to take the oath of office and enter upon duties which ne distrusted his abilities to perform. He said masmuch as Governor Bowie's Message had fully advised the Genoral Assembly of the condition of the State and of the interests which required legislation, and the Comptroller's exhaustive report had fornished all the information with regard to the mances of the State that could possibly be desired, he was relieved of the necessity of alluding to any of these matters. For the first time since the adoption of the constitution of 1867 opposing bolitical parties were represented in the Legislature. He would therefore add nothing to political rancor by alluding to federal affairs.

With some trepidation he ventured to break in upon a time-honored custom and make no inaugural address. His speech occupied about ten minutes in its delivery, the Naval School band performing "Hall, Columbia" as an introduction, and "Maryland, My Maryland," at its conclusion. The oath was administered to Governor Whyte by Judge of the Court of Appeals, after which he received the congratulations of his friends, of which he had a very great number, he being the rising star in the political horizon of this State.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Legislative Efforts to Exterminate the "Lowry Gang" Defeated-Governor Cardwell and Governor Vance as United States

RALEIGH, Jan. 10, 1872. The recent detailed accounts in the columns of the Herald of the wholesale outrages of the "Lowry Gang" of outlaws in Robeson county, in this State, has had the effect of bringing the matter prominently to the attention of the Legislature. It had been so forcibly shown that six notorious mur-

the blood of a greater number of citizens than the combined victims of the Ku Kiuz Kiaze of both North and South Carolina had so long openly defled the State authorities, that fession of anarchy and chaos in the State. Accord ingly Mr. Norment, the Senator from Ro county, introduced a resolution authorizing the Governor to offer additional and heavier rewards for the capture of each and one of the "Lowry Gang,"

for the capture of each and every one of the "Lowry Gang," whether dead or alive. This resolution was seconded and strongly supported by a number of conservative Senators, all of whom urged that the strongest measures be at once instituted for the suppression and capture, and, if possible, the Externmination of the gang, which had now for eleven years defied the State authorities. Many of these gentlemen did not nestitate to state that Governor Holden had resorted to extreme measures in the raising of military forces and in suspension of the writ of habeas corpus without authority of law; for the suppression of alleged Ku Kiux, and did then arrest and confine without warrant a large number of the best citizens of two counties in the State. Others referred to the declaration of martial law by the President in North Carolina and the unlimited arrests of citizens of that State, which, though they did not approve of it, yet these instances were urged in justification of energetic and decisive action by the Legislature. In the case of the Lowrys, strange to say, the resolution, which passed its first reading, met with a determined opposition from the radical members of the Senate, and failed to pass its second reading. A colored Senator from the Wilmington district seemed to be the open and avowed champion of the outlaw, in whom he was deeply interested, and with whom he evidently had a warm sympathy, and this Senator for the Wilmington district seemed for the present by the sumps of Robeson county.

THE LEGISLATIVE HYPORT DEFEATED.

Thus the direct effort on the part of the Legislature to enforce measures for the capture of this band of assussins has been defented for the present by the sympathy of their colored and political brethren in the Senate of North Carolina.

The question of the admission of Governor Vance to the United States Senato still remains in the utimest doubt and perplexity. It is understood that the resignation of Governor Vance is in the hands of a Senator here, ready to be tendered in case Vanc

GEORGIA.

Meeting of the Legislature-Election of Speaker.

ATLANTA, Jan. 10, 1872.
The Legislature met to-day, and the Governor Hon. J. B. Cumming was elected to fill the vacancy. Acting Governor Canby announced that he would send in a message to-morrow at twelve M.

OHIO.

Re-election of John Sherman to the United States Sounte. COLUMBUS, Jap. 10, 1879

The General Assembly in joint convention, at halfpast twelve to-day, elected John Sherman United

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

Water Supply-The New Storage Reservoir-Its Construction to \$1,187,725.

The work upon the storage reservoir at Hempstead to add to the supply of Ridgewood for Brooklyn will shortly be commenced, as the contract for the work was signed yesterday by the Water Board. The construction committee naving the matter in charge sucmitted the following report from the engineers upon the subject:—

charge submitted the following report from the engineers upon the subject:—

BOARD OF WAYER AND SEWERAGE COMMISSIONERS, CHIEF EMGINEER'S OFFICE, J. LOWBER. COMMISSIONERS, CHIEF EMGINEER'S OFFICE, SIR—I have examined the several propositions for the construction of the Hempstead Reservoir, and in compliance with a resolution of the Board on the 4th instant, beg leave to state, that in my opinion the acceptance of neither of these propositions for mentions of the board on the high price is most of the items of the bods, which are for small amounts, but the prices for excavation, which is the ruling item, are too high, and have probably arisen from the fact that by the terms of the specification it is left optional with the Commissioners to draw off the water of Hempstead Point or the care to additional expense in the excavation. With this pond drawn off, a price of fifty-five cents per cubic yard I consider sufficient for the excavation. Of the five proposals received, Mesers. Kingsley & Keency's is the lowest. If the item of excavation in the bid be made to conform to the engineer's estimate—viz., fitty-five cents—their bid will stand at \$41,187,785, and the latter will be the lowest bid by \$44,475. I shall recommend that Mesers. Lingsley & Keency beyon the proposal. Respectfully submitted.

their proposal. Respectfully submitted.

Concurred in by J. P. Kirkwood, Consulting Engineer.
In connection with the report the following resolution was offered by Commissioner Lowber and adopted, Commissioner Bliss dissenting:

Resolved, That in case Messrs. Kingsley & Keeney accept the proposals, as recommended by the engineer, the proper dicers be directed to prepare and execute the contract.

The original bids were as follows:-

A Crazy Man Calls Upon the Brooklyn

Mayor.

Mayor Powell probably has a good many crazy people call upon him every day, most of whom have some method in their madness; but yesterday he was confronted with one who somewhat puzzled him. Befere he had an opportunity to say what he remarkable epistle upon his desk and fled, leaving the Mayor to cogitate over it at his leisure:—

remarkable epistic upon his desk and fied, leaving the Mayor to cogitate over it at his leisure:—

To the Mayor of the City:—

Sib-You are placed in a position by the people to rule and govern in place of Christ in his absence and the people the Christian people expect you to pray to me I am your God, and I will give you wisdom and knowledge from my store I am the al-wise creator everything is made by my hands and you and the weople are mine and all things are mine and now I will have thee to know thou shate do as I bid thee remember those lines are written by my hand or in other words the hand of man I have risen from the dead and taken possession of to act in the capacity of Christ and he has done so for nearly ten years he is an instrument in my handsfull as much and even more so than Christ was when upon this place he is the Prime of Peace and I am the King of Kings and Lord of Lords Rud this man is my secretary J will rule the people of this city as I please and you shal do as my scretary dictates or under my left hand I will crush you and all your host of devils my will is the devils in this city shal be chained and you shal order it to be done as soon as the weather will permit a death and desirection and Hell shal be your doom remember it is the spiri God that speaks. Now my will is you shal order all convicts put into chain gangs and set st work leveling grading and pawing streets and doing all kinds of puolic works needed in this city under strong quards of Christian men no others. In devil shale go in for less than five years that is convicted setting they have been sentenced for. all murderers shall go in for less than five years that is convicted the intent shall go in for less than five years that is convicted the intent shall go in for less than five years that is convicted the intent shall go in for less than five years that is convicted the intent shall go in for less than five years that is convicted the intent shall go in for less than five years that is convicted the intent shall go in for l

A PLEA FOR THE LIPE OF MRS. FAIR.

The following letter, from an admirer of Mrs.

The Tollowing letter, from an admirer of Mrs. Fair, who has evidently a heartlest devotion for her, has been forwarded to us for publication:—

Bear Sin—I have seen the Herald, containing your acknowledged interest in our unfortunate Laura D. Fair, and may Heaven bless you for it! Many hearts rejoice that one lawyer has manhood enough to aid in exposing the lajinstice and persecution our san Francisco press and judiciary have heaped upon her. Not a single phase of malgonity has been omitted in her case. But we, who know the lives of the persecutors, marvel not at the course pursued by them. Now, I wish you knew of Dwinelle's and Campbell's drunkenness and corruption. I have know Mrs. Fair for nine years, and her life, except in her relations to Mr. Crittenden's memory, will allow noone to criticise her unfavorably. They were two Molators. The combined influence of the Bar and Bench could not change Mr. Crittenden's love and intimate relations to Mrs. Fair. And as to her irresponsibility at the time of the shooting no one could doub, after seeing her at certain periods. The Supreme Court will not dare refuse her a new trial. A son of Judge Hoge (Supreme Judge: is free after killing three men. For justice and humanity's sake, do your utmost for Mrs. Fair. She has a beautiful daugnter and an old heartbroken mother, which makes her fate terribly and Truly.

Mrs. J. M. ANDERSON, 20 Turk street.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE IN HOBOKEN. On Tuesday evening a rumor spread through Hoboken that Charles G. Perry, ex-Mayor of the city and a distinguished gentieman, had shot himself

and a distinguished gentieman, had shot himself through the head. Subsequently the report was authenticated and the worst fears of his many friends realized. By this time he is in all probability no longer riving. He surfered much from brain disease for three years, and became so demented on Tuesday that he procured a revolver and discharged its contents through his head, the oall entering the forehead and pieroing the brain. Mr. Perry was of a ripe old age, and had enjoyed the esteem of all who knew him.

CITY COMPLEXITIES.

Action of the Sachems of Tammany-Closing of the Hall to the New General Committee.

General Cochrane as Acting Mayor-His Congratulating Friends and His Euture Policy-lhe New Board of Aldermen and the Clerkship.

The Mayor's Office.

The Acting Mayor, General Cochrane, was early at his office yesterday. He occupies the room adjoining the private ofice of Mayor Hall, formerly used by Mr. Goldsmith, the Mayor's private see tary. The General received a large n tors, including members of the official departments of the city, representatives of the press, and delega-tions from the two Boards of Aldermen. All these true to the instincts of human nature, were very respectful and congratulatory to the gentieman who was clothed with so brief an authority. Everybody saluted the General either as "Mr. Mayor" or "General," and did as much bowning down and worshipping as people usually do when they wish to court favor with the powers that he. With the intuitive percoption of the man of the world, "Mr. Acting mayor" asw through all this, and bore his honors meekiy. He explained that the newly acquired greatness had been thrust upon him, and had come as Mrs. Partingion would say, "quite promiscus." He did neexpect so great an noor, and knew nothing of it until he was sent for by the Mayor on the previous day. All that he did was subject to the Mayor's approval. He had nothing to communicate to the public except that he should be regular in his official attendance at the fligh Hall and to avoid unnecessary "interviewing," of which he was not in the singinest degree afraid, he would arrange to see the representatives of the press at a particular hour of the day that he would name. true to the instincts of human nature, were very

Attorney General Barlow is at Albany, and will, in all probability, be there for some time yet. The statement in a morning journal that he had discor-ered Mayor Hall's bank book at the Manhattan Bank is without boundation. Mayor Hall never de-posited a cent in this bank, is the report of the bans paying teller.

The New Board of Aldermen Several memoers of this Board were at the Oity Hall yesterday, in attendance upon committees. Up to yesterday the great controverted question of the Clerkship to the Beard had not reached a settlement. A meeting will be held to-day previous to the general meeting of the Board. The Iriends of Mr. Shannon seem consident of success. It is anteged that there have been aspersions cast upon the character of Mr. Shannon that are utterly without foundation. There is ne doubt that Mr. Shannon would bring to the performance of the duties an intimate knowledge of the details of the clerkship, having filled the office from 1864 to 1868. The fight, however, is not made on these grounds, for the finess of Mr. Shannon is conceded; the great question of nationality is having its inducence, and as it depends upon one vote whether Mr. Shannon obtains the appointment or not, a lively time may be expected at the meeting to-day. The action of the republican caucus at Albady in reference to the Registration laws, as published in the Heraldy vesteriay, was the topic of conversation among the Aidermen. It was, nowever, universally believed that the bill as it stands as printed would not be passed. Its arbitrary clauses would need modification, and that it would certainly receive it seemed to be the general opinion. Several members of this Board were at the Otty

Tammany Hall To Be Closed. It will be remembered by our readers who take an interest in city politics that a meeting of the Tam-

many Society, in Tammany Hall, Fourteenth street, was held on Tuesday evening, at which certain action was taken in reference to the reorganization of the Society. A General Committee was elected on the previous Thursday evening; and it was intemated in the Herald report of yesterday that in all probability that committee would not be recognized. That expectation has been more suddenly realized joined order that the sachems have taken a very summary and decisive course, and have res upon the closing of Tammany Hall, and have ordered the janitors not to open the doors "except ordered the jantors not to open the doors "except under the instructions of a majority of this Council of Sachems and until its further orders." This to likely to lead to the disruption of the party, inas-much as it appears to be a despotic action on the part of a minority to compel by force the adoption of their own policy. The sachems state as one of the reasons for taking this step, "that no General Committee was elected in 1871," thus ignoring the election of a General Committee on Thursday last, which is the committee elected for this year—1872. The following is the resolution of the sachems,

closing Tammany Hall:-SOCIETY OF TAMMANY, OR COLUMBIAN ORDER, TAMMANY HALL, NEW YORK, Jan. 9, 1872.

It appearing to the sachems of the Tammany Society that there is a general and sincere desire on the part of the democrats of New York to effect a genuine and permanent reform in the administration of party affairs; that the various hasty attempts now being made to secure an organization do not seem to meet the requirements of the people. In yiew also of the fact that the instructions of the seem to meet the requirements of the people. In view also of the fact that the instructions of the Democratic State Convention were not followed, and that no General Committee was elected in 1871, and in hope that judicious consultation, mature deliberation and a sincere, unsends no operation may result in a properly-selected organization, entirely acceptable to the democracy and fully and fairly representing at this important time its best interests, the Council do hereby

Resolve, That the building known as Tammany Hall be and is hereby closed to all political committees or organizations, and that the janitors be instructed to admit no meeting or gathering, excepting under the instructions of a majority of this Council of Sachems and until its intriber orders.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON, ISAAC BELL, EMANUEL B. HART, MATTHEW T. BRENNAR, SAMUEL B. GARVIN, DOUGLAS TAYLOR, NATHANIEL JARVIS, Ja.

ART SALE.

An important collection of paintings will be esfered for sale to-day at the auction rooms of E. Schenck, in Liberty street. Among the works will be found numerous examples after artists well known to fame. Soning is represented by "A Scene in the Alleghanies," full of the romantic sentiment and delicate mystery which abound in his works. Correct nebulous feeling has been caught in the treatment of the clouds, which appear to melt into rain at the point of contact with the hill-tops. The quiet bit of water and the distant break in the mountains, combined with the wild, romantic look of the mountains, give the picture much of

the character of A PAIRY SCENE, full of undefined interest and charms. Not far from this we have "A Naval Battle Between the Gueux de Mer and the Spaniards." The artist, Mr. Hendrick F. Schadfels, has thrown much spirit into his composition, which is bold and free. The action of the figures accords well with the situa-

into his composition, which is bold and free. The action of the figures accords well with the situation, while the groups are strongly and vigorously marked. "A Group of Cattle and Ducks," by Verboeckhoven, deserves attention as a carefully finished example after this celebrated animal painter. E. Moran is resolved to do for New York what the Dutch painters did for their dykes and harbors—poetize them. His subject certainly offers better scope than the Dutch coasts in point of landscape, though wanting in the quaintness of the surroundings of every-day life which lends such a charm to Dutch pictures. But Mr. Moran sees the higher beauties that are to be seen by those endowed with the powers of appreciating

FOKMS IN NATURE.

He looks down on the Battery, and through the gray wintry tones of sea and sky he perceives transient ever-changing beauties of form and color, and transfers them in his cool, gray pictures, which are something more than a photographic representation of the scene depicted. An American sartist, A. Wust, whose works have already attracted favorable attention in Europe, is represented most foreibly, and with a naturalness that leaves most foreibly, and with a naturalness that leaves most foreibly, and with a naturalness that leaves and bold effects. In making the lines of the hills sweep backward as in opposition to the flow of the motion of the torrent. The tone of the picture is dark and lowering. De Haas' soul must be full of genial warmth. He cannot escape from the infence of the great luminary, and gives us a picture of sunset gorgeous in all the TURNERISH TINTS of golden, red and yellow. Backalowitz is present in one of those social studies in which the artist displays his wonderful power over the technical treatment of his subject. There are many other pantitings we should like to mention, but space will not permit. The sale will be continued on Frida

Mrs. Bowen, a Minnesota lady, has just discover that she is entitled to share in a fortune \$125,000,000, to be distributed among the descet and of her great gray ther.